

Answer Key: Chapter 8

Exercise 8.1

1. She was praised.
2. You (*pl*) were ordered.
3. I was left behind.
4. They were seen.
5. We were overcome.

Exercise 8.2

1. victi sunt (*m*)
2. salutata est
3. ducta sum (*f*)
4. custoditus es (*m*)
5. necatus est

Exercise 8.3

1. The slave was sent into the garden.
2. These girls were noticed in the street by the boys.
3. You have been ordered to flee quickly, citizens.
4. A sword was pulled out of the river.
5. That night many shouts were heard.
6. I have been warned about the danger of death.
7. We were all captured by the enemy.
8. An excellent meal has been prepared for you, friend.
9. Why were you (*sg*) taken into the forum?
10. The soldier's plan was accepted by the leader.

Exercise 8.4

1. urbs tandem liberata est.
2. in foro a consule visi sumus.
3. cena ab ancillis parata est.
4. in periculum ducti estis, milites.
5. quando dona tibi data sunt, domine?

Exercise 8.5

Minucius the Roman leader and his soldiers were fighting in the mountains against the Aequi. They were now being overwhelmed by the enemy. When this was reported in Rome, the citizens were afraid and wanted to make Cincinnatus dictator. He was an excellent soldier,

but a poor man: he lived on a little farm across the Tiber. The messengers sent by the senators found him ploughing a field. When he saw the messengers approaching, Cincinnatus ordered his wife to prepare his toga. When messengers arrived, they said, "Our soldiers are being crushed by the enemy and the citizens are terrified. The danger is serious. The enemy will soon come to the gates of the city. We are asking for your help." Then they greeted Cincinnatus, who was wearing his toga, as dictator. He therefore, leading many soldiers, hurried to the camp of Minucius as quickly as possible. After he had saved Minucius, he conquered the enemy and sent them under the yoke. When he entered Rome, the leaders of the enemy were led in triumph, and the captured arms were shown. Then however Cincinnatus, after he had laid aside his power, returned to the fields.

Exercise 8.6

1. We had been freed.
2. You (*sg*) had been received.
3. I had been asked.
4. They had been saved.
5. You (*pl*) had been guarded.

Exercise 8.7

1. misi erant (*m*)
2. aedificatum erat
3. inventi eratis (*m*)
4. laudata erat
5. iussus eram (*m*)

Exercise 8.8

1. I had been captured; then I escaped.
2. I found the letter that had been sent to you.
3. Those words had never been heard.
4. Why did you take the money that had been given to the gods?
5. The messenger who had been noticed in the forum left suddenly.
6. The walls had been guarded for many hours.
7. The crowd had been moved out of the forum.
8. Why had you been sent to Rome, soldiers?
9. Much food had been eaten by the boys.
10. The temple that had been built by the king was destroyed in the war.

Exercise 8.9

1. verba nuntii ab omnibus audita erant.
2. ille liber a sene scriptus erat.
3. ad tabernam missae eratis, puellae.
4. arma e foro tracta erant.
5. quinque equi prope viam inventi erant.

Exercise 8.10

Appius Claudius was a Decemvir. A beautiful girl, Verginia by name, had been noticed by him in the street. Then Appius was set on fire with love. Verginia was plebeian. Appius had much money and great power. Verginia however, who already had a fiance, rejected Appius. Therefore Appius, because wanted to take the girl, made a cruel plan. His friend, when he saw Verginia in the forum, having been ordered by Appius falsely said, "This girl my slave-girl. She is the daughter of a slave, not of a Roman citizen." The terrified Verginia was called into the law-court. There, there was a great crowd, and Appius sitting in the middle as judge.

Appius was listening to his friend's words. Then the girl's father, Verginius by name, came in. "I," he said, "am a Roman citizen and the girl's father. I want to guard my daughter." These words were praised by the crowd. However, Appius said, "Lictor, move the crowd! Give way to my friend! For he wants to take his own slave-girl." Then Verginia's father, because he saw no help, seized a knife from a butcher's shop. "In this one way only, daughter," he said, "I can free you," and immediately he killed the girl with the knife. Everyone who was there gave a great shout. Appius ordered the lictor to capture Verginius. He however, still holding the knife, made a way for himself to the gate; then he left Rome. His companions showed to the citizens both the body of the girl and the crime which had been done by Appius.

Exercise 8.11

1. If you praise that girl, you are foolish.
2. If the boy saved the old man, he was very brave.
3. I am very happy if I have friends and money.
4. Unless you show me the road, I shall never be able to return.
5. If you can hear me, reply at once.
6. Everyone will greet you if you come to Rome.
7. If you now have my book, where did you find it?
8. The slave-girl is sad unless she is loved by everyone.
9. If we wage war, we always win.
10. We must punish the boys if they did this.

Exercise 8.12

1. si pueri tacent, bene laborant.
2. senatori non credo si haec dixit.
3. si hostes superabimus, laeti erimus.
4. nisi dormire possum, miser sum.
5. si cives timent, portas custodire debent.

Exercise 8.13

The Romans were besieging Veii, a city of Etruria, for ten years, just as the Greeks had once besieged Troy. Because they had to stay there for a long time, the soldiers were very unhappy. With much work they made siege sheds, but the enemy immediately set fire to them. Many soldiers were killed, but the Romans could not capture the city. At last they

received a sign sent by the gods. For there was near Veii a lake: the water was rising without cause. "When the water falls," a soothsayer said, "the city will also fall." The Romans made a channel; the water fell.

Then Camillus was made leader. He decided to finish the war with a new plan. He promised gifts to the gods and rewards to the soldiers. The soldiers, who were now happy, made a tunnel under the walls of Veii, working through the night. Then some Romans attacked the gates of the city, others ran through the tunnel and came out into the temple of Juno. When these soldiers had attacked the enemy from the back, they opened the gates. The rest of the Romans came in and at last they captured the city.

Exercise 8.14

1. I have the books bought by the king himself.
2. We caught sight of many senators and the consuls themselves in the street.
3. What did you yourself do in the war, father?
4. The foolish soldier was always praising himself.
5. The slave girl prepared a meal for herself and for the queen herself.
6. The plan of the general himself is the best.
7. Who will guard the guards themselves?
8. With the help of the gods themselves we were able to conquer the enemy.
9. The soldiers were walking through the city and through the forum itself.
10. The messenger is here; soon the leader himself will arrive.

Exercise 8.15

1. imperator ipse in castris aderat.
2. non vidi deam ipsam.
3. quid ipse audivisti, serve?
4. epistulam consulibus ipsis dedi.
5. hic puer filius regis ipsius est.

Exercise 8.16

1. That horse always does the same things.
2. Three boys had the same name.
3. Are you the daughters of the same father?
4. Two consuls were killed in the same year.
5. We all live in the same city.
6. We often waged war with the same enemy.
7. I caught sight of the same woman in the forum today.
8. I always drink the same wine in the same pub.
9. Both the master and the slaves were eating the same food.
10. They all gave gifts to the same goddess.

Exercise 8.17

1. nuntius eadem verba iterum dixit.
2. vidistine heri eandem puellam, domine?
3. vir feminaque eodem gladio necati sunt.
4. multas partes eiusdem corporis inveni.
5. auxilium eorundem deorum petimus.

Exercise 8.18

Camillus ordered the soldiers to seize prizes from the captured city. When he was preparing to give gifts to the gods, he suddenly fell to the ground: it seemed to be an evil omen, because afterwards Rome itself was captured by enemies. Now however the Romans were happy. Much money was sent to Rome from Veii; many citizens were sold and made into slaves. The soldiers were ordered to take the statue of Juno. However they feared the anger of the goddess. One soldier asked the statue, "O goddess, do you want to make the journey to Rome?" The statue seemed to nod with its head: the rest of the soldiers were watching. The goddess therefore was carried to Rome and placed in a new temple built by Camillus. When Camillus himself returned to Rome, he entered the city in a triumphal procession. White horses were pulling the chariot. Some were calling him the best general, others a god.

Exercise 8.19

1. The girls were walking to the shop intending to buy gifts.
2. When I was about to make a journey I used to prepare food.
3. The war was going to be long.
4. The general ordered the soldiers who were about to fight to be brave.
5. Surely you fear danger when you are about to climb a mountain?
6. The messenger was about to leave the forum.
7. The woman stayed in Rome as she was going to receive a letter from her husband.
8. Surely you didn't find the slave about to set fire to the house?
9. The Romans sought the help of the gods when they were about to attack the city.
10. The old man was happy because he was about to return to his homeland.

Exercise 8.20

1. montem ascensurus semper laetissimus sum.
2. miles pugnaturus timebat.
3. pueri mox cenam eorum consumpturi erant.
4. pecuniam tradituri clamorem audivimus.
5. ancilla in hortum itura erat.

Exercise 8.21

The Romans, whom Camillus was leading, were besieging Falerii. There was in the city a teacher who used to teach the sons of the nobles. He often took these boys into the fields; there they exercised their bodies. Although war was now being waged, he did the same: he did not fear the danger. He seemed to be a very good teacher; now however he made a

wicked plan. For he took the boys to the Roman camp because he wanted to hand them over to the enemy. When he had entered the camp, he went to the general himself. "I have come to you," he said, "intending to hand over the city of Falerii to the Romans. If you accept these boys, you will also have the city. For their fathers have great power. Because they will be forced to seek peace, they will hand the city to you."

When Camillus heard this, he was moved by anger. "Wicked man," he said, "you have come with your wicked gift in vain. We Romans fight with men, not with boys who are unable to defend themselves. I will overcome Falerii with Roman skills, courage and arms." Then he gave sticks to the boys and ordered them to punish the teacher. The boys beat the teacher. Then leading him tied up they went back into the city; the citizens of Falerii watched them approaching from the walls of the city. Soon they sent messengers to Camillus because they wanted to make peace.

Exercise 8.22

1. Because the enemy had been conquered, the Romans were happy.
2. When I had eaten food, I decided to go to the pub.
3. Because the gates of the city had been attacked, all the citizens were afraid.
4. After he had received the letter, the old man was more miserable.
5. As the walls had been destroyed, we were in great danger.

Exercise 8.23

1. When he had spoken these words, the messenger went away.
2. Because the consul been killed, the citizens were terrified.
3. When they had caught sight of the girls, the boys were much happier.
4. When the soldiers had finished their journey, they could sleep.
5. As the temples have been destroyed, we fear the anger of the gods.

Exercise 8.24

1. pecunia inventa, senex laetus erat.
2. agris deletis, hostes fugerunt.
3. templo aedificato, deos laudabavimus.
4. libro lecto, puella ad villam rediit.
5. verbis nuntii auditis, cives timebant.

Exercise 8.25

1. While the slave was working, the master was sleeping in the garden.
2. As the Romans were approaching, the leader of the enemy decided to stay in the camp.
3. Because our friends were going to arrive, we prepared a large meal.
4. When the war had been waged for ten years, the city was finally captured.
5. With me as general you will be able to capture the city, soldiers.
6. Because his wife was crying, the old man was very unhappy.
7. What can you say about the slave who is shouting?

8. Yesterday, as the ships were about to sail, we all hurried to the sea.
9. With many people listening, the senator announced the death of the consul.
10. When they have read the book, the boys and girls will understand everything.

Exercise 8.26

1. senatore discedente consul in forum ambulavit.
2. nave navigatura, ille nauta in mare cecidit.
3. senator necatus est multis civibus spectantibus.
4. urbe delata, novam patriam petebamus.
5. puellis cenam cosumpturis adveni.

Exercise 8.27

From the Alps came the Gauls, the new enemy of the Romans. Caedicius was a poor man; in the night while he was sleeping he heard a voice, clearer than the voice of a man. "Announce these things to the senators: the Gauls will soon arrive." When he heard these words, Caedicius was terrified. Immediately he got up and hurried to the senators as quickly as possible. However the senators did not believe Caedicius' words, laughing because that man was poor and the Gauls lived far away. In this way the Romans were warned, but in vain.

Then Camillus, the best general, was accused by his enemies about spoils of Veii; and he could not defend himself, because he was very unhappy about the death of his son (who had died from a disease). Therefore he was sent into exile. After Camillus had been punished in this way, the Romans came into greater danger. Then messengers arrived, sent by the citizens of Clusium, seeking help against the Gauls. For the Gauls, although they lived far away, had heard about the wine and money of Italy. Therefore they crossed the Alps and attacked Clusium first.

Exercise 8.28

1. I want to build a new house.
2. The soldiers didn't want to fight by night.
3. I prefer to sit rather than to stand.
4. For a long time we had all wanted hear the emperor's words.
5. Why don't you want to drink this wine, father?
6. I don't want to hear about the danger of the journey.
7. The old man will soon want to find an easier road.
8. I want to go to the pub; you prefer to sleep.
9. Although they were terrified, the citizens didn't want to flee.
10. I prefer this plan because it is much better.

Exercise 8.29

1. quid nunc facere vultis, pueri?
2. haec puella Romam iter facere non vult.
3. illud templum videre semper volueram.

4. senes Romae manere malebant.
5. cur non vultis ad illam insulam navigare, amici?

Exercise 8.30

1. Why do you always bring the same book?
2. Take me to your leader!
3. The soldiers could not lift the very heavy weapons.
4. Tell me! What did you do there?
5. That slave stole my money.
6. The messenger reported the words of the general in the forum.
7. Our friends are able to offer help.
8. The best gifts were being carried by the girls.
9. Bring wine! Make a meal!
10. The father lifted the small girl onto the horse.

Exercise 8.31

1. puella cibum huic seni semper offert.
2. ducite nos per hanc terram, imperatores!
3. fer mihi gladium meum, serve!
4. illa femina cibum saepe auferebat.
5. quis portatis, pueri?

Exercise 8.32

The Romans sent ambassadors to Clusium. They, although they had been ordered to carry words not weapons, began to fight with the Gauls. The Gauls were very angry; the senators however refused to punish the ambassadors after they returned. The Gauls therefore decided to attack the Romans. The Romans, who had never seen fiercer enemies, were defeated by them in a great battle at the river Allia. Then the Gauls approached Rome, intending to attack the city itself.

The Roman citizens were terrified and very miserable. Therefore they gathered in the forum, seeking a plan. They all wanted to save the city by any means, but the task seemed to be very difficult. Many prepared to flee to other cities. The young men and the strong men, among whom were many senators, decided to defend the Capitol, having their wives and children with them. However the aristocratic old men, who had once held office in the city, preferred to stay at home. "We," they said, "can neither bear arms nor guard our homeland. We do not want to eat your food. But we shall never leave Rome." When they had spoken these words, they returned home.

Exercise 8.33

1. Don't shout!
2. Don't give those men money!
3. Don't run in the temple, boys!
4. Don't move those books!
5. Don't be afraid of the danger of war!



6. Don't eat the food that you bought there!
7. Don't listen to the words of this messenger, citizens!
8. Don't talk about war!
9. Don't build a house near the river!
10. Don't destroy the wall!

Exercise 8.34

1. noli pecuniam celare, serve!
2. nolite hanc aquam bibere, amici!
3. noli illum montem ascendere, puer!
4. nolite timere hostes, cives!
5. nolite in horto dormire, puellae!

Exercise 8.35

The Gauls entered the city easily. They ran through the streets of Rome, looking for booty. Then they saw an amazing sight. For they found the old men sitting motionless in their front porches, with their minds prepared for death. They were all quiet, they were all wearing magnificent robes: they seemed to be statues of the gods. At first the enemy were terrified. At last a Gallic soldier approached one old man. "Don't touch!" the rest shouted. However the soldier began to stroke his beard. Then an old man, Papirius by name, got up, angry. He struck the soldier with a rod made of ivory; that man fell to the ground. Then all the old men were killed by the Gauls in their own chairs.

Exercise 8.36

The Gauls were besieging the Capitol: however they could not capture it because the mountain was high and steep. The Romans were laughing, and although they had very little food, they were throwing loaves of bread down at the Gauls. The citizens who had fled from Rome wanted to recall Camillus from exile. Therefore they sent a messenger to Rome. When he arrived in the city he went up the Capitol by a secret way. When they heard the plan, the senators who were there praised it. "Camillus," they said, "will be made dictator, for he alone can save Rome." The messenger therefore left, intending to invite Camillus to the city.

The Gauls however had caught sight of the messenger going up the Capitol; now they had it in mind to go up the Capitol by that same way. Therefore they prepared to attack the Capitol in this way. Silently, in the middle of the night they began to go up. The Gauls roused neither the guards nor the dogs. However in no way were they able to deceive the sacred geese who lived on the Capitol. For by their cackling, Manlius, a man of the highest courage who had once been a consul, was roused. He immediately seized his sword and called the rest to arms. Then he threw down the Gaul who had stood first on the top of the Capitol. Falling, that man also dislodged the others who were following; they were all killed. In this way, Rome was saved by Manlius and by the cackling of the geese.

Exercise 8.37

1. Why do you always walk slowly?
2. Surely you heard the voice of the god?
3. What sort of food do you prefer to eat?
4. How did you find the road to the top of the mountain?
5. When shall we arrive in Rome?
6. Where are you hurrying to, citizens?
7. Who has heard about this battle?
8. What size and what sort of ships do you have, general?
9. Where did that messenger come from?
10. What do you want to do now?

Exercise 8.38

1. quantam pecuniam habes, puer?
2. quando senex iter fecit?
3. quot cives in foro aderant?
4. quale proelium ibi pugnatum est?
5. quomodo illos libros scripsisti?

Exercise 8.39

Although the Gauls could not capture the Capitol, they were still besieging Rome. They had destroyed the fields, they had set fire to many buildings. At last, because the citizens had no food and were in great danger, the senators were willing to offer gold to the Gauls. Brennus, the leader of the Gauls, demanded a thousand pounds. The Romans therefore brought the gold. The Gauls however had unfair weights. When the Romans realised this, they were angry. But Brennus, laughing, added his own sword to the weights. And words were heard that the Romans couldn't bear: "Woe to the vanquished!"

Suddenly however Camillus arrived with many soldiers. He ordered the Romans to take the gold away, and the Gauls to leave the city. "The Romans," he said, "defend their homeland with iron, not with gold. I have been made dictator; peace has not been made. Prepare your weapons!" The Gauls, forced to fight, were soon defeated by the Romans; as they were fleeing they heard these words: "Woe to the vanquished!"

Exercise 8.40

Rome had been freed, but the citizens saw ruins through the whole city. They had been in great danger for a long time; many were afraid to remain in Rome. "We can," they said, "find a better place. We have the captured Veii. We shall build a new city there. We shall be safe there from the enemy." However, Camillus answered them, "Citizens, Romulus our father founded Rome with the help of the gods. The gods themselves chose this sacred place. The gods have always saved our city. Do not leave the temples of the gods behind! I, when I was in exile, was always wanting to return to Rome. I love both the forum and the river. You can found a new city if you want; however, you will not have the gods of Rome with you."



Then by chance some soldiers came into the forum, whose centurion shouted, "Standard-bearer, set up your standard! We must stand in this place." This sign persuaded the citizens; they all decided to stay in Rome. Camillus was called "Romulus", "the father of the homeland", "the second founder of Rome" by the citizens.